

SHOSHONE BEARDLESS WILD RYE



HISTORY

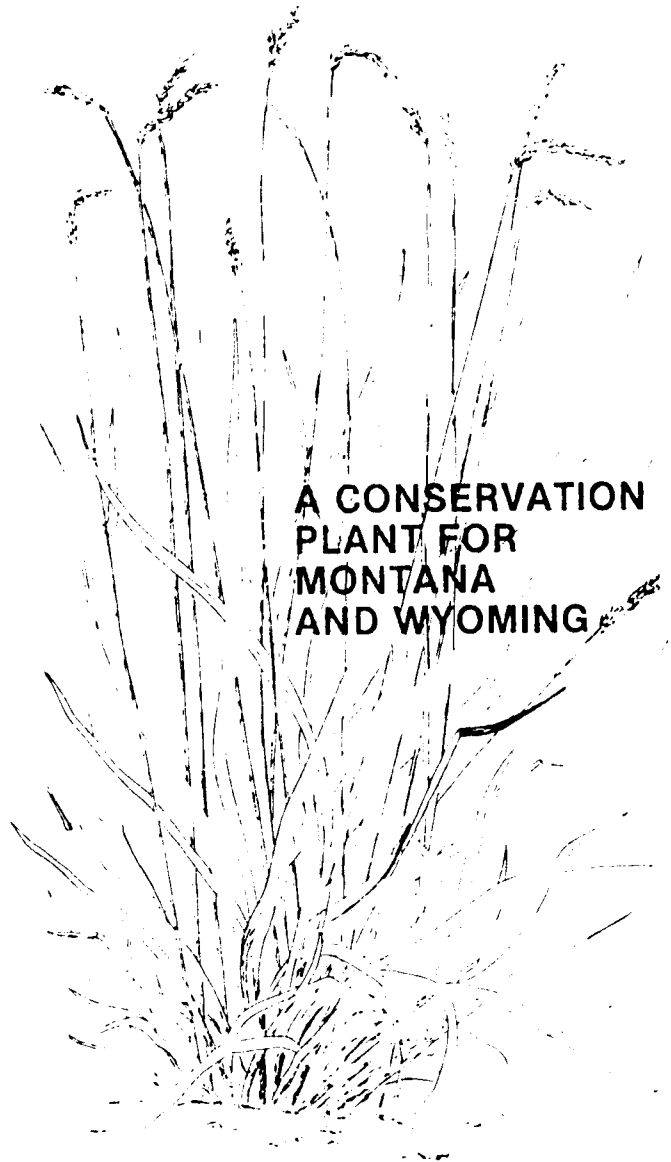
Shoshone beardless wildrye was collected in a wet, very saline area on the Wind River near Riverton, Wyoming. The Bridger PMC cooperatively released it for commercial seed production in 1980 with the agricultural experiment stations of Montana and Wyoming.

The Plant Materials Center (PMC) at Bridger, Montana, grows and evaluates native grasses, legumes, shrubs, forbs, and trees for specific conservation uses in Montana and Wyoming. The Center is part of a national plant materials program administered by the Soil Conservation Service.

The Bridger PMC is owned by the conservation districts of Montana and Wyoming and is operated by the SCS.

For more information on Shoshone beardless wildrye, contact your local SCS office or conservation district.

Assistance provided by SCS is available to everyone without regard to race, sex, color, creed or national origin.



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SHOSHONE BEARDLESS WILD RYE

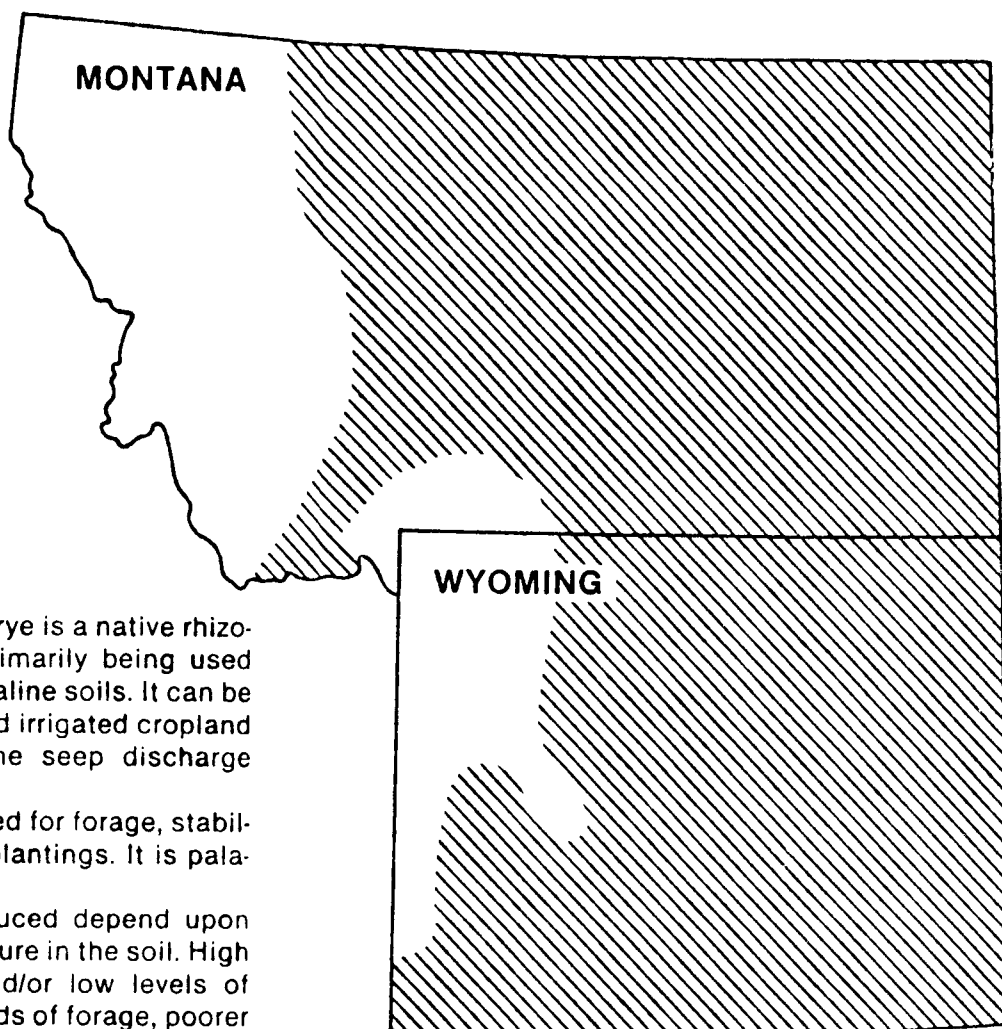
Shoshone beardless wildrye is a native rhizomatous perennial grass primarily being used for the reclamation of wet saline soils. It can be used on both saline-affected irrigated cropland and pastureland and saline seep discharge areas on dry cropland.

Shoshone also can be used for forage, stabilization, and wildlife cover plantings. It is palatable to all livestock.

Amounts of forage produced depend upon the levels of salts and moisture in the soil. High concentrations of salts and/or low levels of moisture result in lower yields of forage, poorer stand establishment, and longer establishment periods for good stands. Shoshone is adapted to most areas of Montana and Wyoming, as well as northwestern Colorado and southern Idaho.

Planting and managing

Fall plantings are required because Shoshone seed must receive cold treatment to obtain good germination. Shoshone seedlings develop slowly and compete poorly with weeds and other forage grasses in the early stages of development. Therefore, it is very important to minimize weed competition with properly prepared seedbeds. Once established, Shoshone is very rhizomatous and maintains stands for many years.



Areas where Shoshone
Beardless Wildrye
is adapted

In soils too saline to be planted with seed, stands can often be obtained by sprigging root and rhizome materials directly into wet saline-affected areas. In tests conducted at Bridger Plant Materials Center (PMC), Shoshone was the easiest of the grasses to establish on highly saline soils using the sprigging method of planting.

Beardless wildrye is a relatively good seed producer and does not require much different management than other grasses.